

The Times.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

THE PASSING OF BRYAN.

For the second time in four years the personal ascendancy of William J. Bryan has caused the downfall of the Democratic party.

For four years more the administration of this country, for better or worse, will be in the hands of the Republican party, not because their principles are believed in, not because their methods are admired, not because their record is loved, but solely and simply because the American people, Democrats and others, are unwilling to trust the guidance of this nation to William J. Bryan. Not that Mr. Bryan's Presidency was in the nature of things predestined and foreordained to disaster and his administration to failure, for Mr. Bryan might have made a good and safe President, as we believe he would have made an honest one. But the chance of his putting into actual practice theories which the public thought both unwise and unsafe could not be overlooked, nor could their probable outcome be ignored.

The existence of this feeling became apparent to the world when the convention met at Kansas City. It was acknowledged by the party leaders in their effort to force the silver issue into a subordinate place. But the American people, with an instinct that would not be gained, demanded an explicit statement of the position that Mr. Bryan would take in 1900 on the question that had made him prominent in 1896. The answer was not forthcoming.

The silver issue, like Banquo's ghost, would not down and could not be met.

The promises and prophecies of 1896 stood empty and unfulfilled.

The only possible panacea, alleged by Mr. Bryan, had been rejected, and the patient was well.

The people saw that what was true as a scientific theory in 1896 was true in 1900. And so they urged Mr. Bryan to tell them how he would apply that theory that struck at the very vitals of our national life, and from him they received equivocal and quibbling replies.

We do not mean to be harsh in dealing with a defeated candidate, but it must be confessed that Mr. Bryan, in his campaign speeches, appealed not always to the reason of the people, but often to their prejudices and passions, and sought to array class against class in a land where there are no classes, but where all are free citizens and every citizen a sovereign.

It is far from our purpose to class Mr. Bryan with intentional marplots and triflers of history. We do not think him a Christian, as many have designated him. He had staked his all on free silver as an essential principle of Democracy.

We need not discuss here by what means he was enabled to force upon the Democratic party the adoption of a personal predilection as a cardinal tenet of faith. It is sufficient that the Democratic party did adopt free silver as the final test under Mr. Bryan's leadership and lost. The first defeat might have been attributed to any one of a number of causes, but the second defeat leaves no room for doubt. It is demonstrated beyond all peradventure that the moving cause of the overwhelming defeat of 1900 is to be found not in the platform of the Democratic party, not in its record or its promises, but simply and solely in the personality of William J. Bryan. What there is of Populism and Republicanism in the Democratic party to-day comes from this alliance with the cause of free silver. What the people feared was not the platform and principles of Democracy, but the personality and leadership of William J. Bryan.

But in spite of this blunder, Democracy lives and will live, for it is established in the hearts of the people. The party has lived through defeat many a time. It has never been cast down. The party will now reorganize and purge itself of Populism and make ready for the next election. It has now been demonstrated, if it needed to be demonstrated, that Democracy is strongest when fighting alone, for it is only thus that it can walk in its integrity. When it makes alliances

with Populists, or Silver Republicans, or with any other party, it must make compromises, and when it compromises its principles it invariably drives away more Democrats than it gains of so-called allies who are by nature opposed to its fundamental principles.

This is the lesson of 1900. The Democratic party will turn this defeat into victory. The great body of Democrats will now gather themselves together in the house of their fathers.

DON'T DRIVE THE RICH MEN AWAY.

The Evening Post of New York in a recent article had the following remarks: The truth is that the Democratic party has threatened to it by birth, by tradition, and by belief, with the loss of their property, in part by the use of bad money, and in part by an impairment of the safeguards which the law system throws around rich and poor alike. It is needless to recur to the planks in their platform, or to the speeches of their candidate, in which these menacing policies are embodied. It is sufficient to show that the party is itself at fault for the loss of its rich men.

It is an undoubted fact that whether intending it or not, the course of the Democratic party in the past six or seven years has alarmed men of means and made them think that that party had it in mind, if entrusted with power, to deprive them forcibly and under the forms of law of a great part of what they had. Its course has, therefore, alienated the great body of Democrats who are wealthy. We are not now arguing that the party has intended to do this. We are only dealing with the fact, and that as the fact cannot be gainsaid, we cannot help thinking that it is very unfortunate for the Democratic party that it has permitted itself to fall under this suspicion. There cannot be prosperity in a country without wealthy men. It is impossible to have a prosperous society and to have all men upon a dead level of acquisitions. It is born in man that one shall be shrewder and more energetic than another, and the shrewder and more energetic man must outstrip the duller and the less energetic one in the race of life and acquire more of the world's goods than the latter one acquires. This is the inevitable result of a natural law, and it is vain for any political party to seek to escape the operation of that natural law. The wise political party accepts that as a fixed fact and tries its sails to make the best possible advantage of the fact.

It is one of the most fatal mistakes also for a political party to act upon the theory that rich men are a curse to society. Rich men are just as necessary to a healthy social development as air is to the lungs of a human being. We secure no material development without improvements in methods of agriculture, establishment of manufactories, enterprises for mining in the bowels of the earth and felling the forests for lumber to work up into buildings and machines. Without capital we can do nothing in the way of starting or advancing any of these enterprises. The rich man goes into partnership with the poor man, having no other but brains and energy, by buying mortgage bonds upon the poor man's enterprise and thus, the poor man, by paying a moderate interest for the capital necessary to develop his enterprise, makes a fortune out of it and pays the rich man's capital back to him when the time for which it was borrowed elapses. The rich man is not only useful to the political party, therefore, but he is indispensable to it if it would be a party of progress and go. If it desires the part of the sluggard and is content to remain in a condition of dry-rot, then it may do well to drive all its rich members to the opposition. But if it wishes to be in the procession and be part of the progress and go of the world, then it must encourage its rich men to remain with it.

CHICAGO PREACHING.

We mentioned in these columns several days ago that a Boston man had advised the preachers of the land that in order to attract larger congregations they should discuss more and more the topics of the day. He intimated that the general public were getting tired of hearing sermons based on Scriptural texts and that if the preachers expected to attract these men they would have to come more in touch with the affairs of every day life and preach about secular things. It would appear from recent reports of sermons in the Chicago Times-Herald that preachers of that city are following the advice of the Boston man. On Sunday, October 23rd, Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached on "The Servant Girl Question"; Rev. Jos. A. Vance preached from the text "Prisoners of Hope"; Rev. Dr. Jas. S. Stone preached about "Alfred the Great and Chaucer"; Rev. J. W. Conley preached about "The Church in Relation to Crime and Criminals"; Rev. Frank C. Bruner preached about "The Red Theology"; Rev. J. L. Jones preached about "Tolstoi as a Modern Prophet."

On Sunday, November 4th, Rev. M. M. Mangasarian discussed "Campaign and Independent Voting"; Rev. W. B. Thorpe preached about "Election Day in Christ's Kingdom"; Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached about "The Duties of Masters to their Servants"; Rev. Dr. W. W. Chase preached about "How a Christian Patriot should Vote"; Rev. A. Lincoln Shute "warned his congregation against unrighteous candidates."

There are secular topics enough to suit any gentleman who does not like Gospel preaching, and the Boston man ought, by all means, to go to Chicago and see how that sort of preaching is taking. If these Chicago preachers are not attracting crowds it is evidently not for the reason assigned by the Boston man. They are discussing political problems and domestic problems and all sorts of problems of every day life, but we doubt if they have any larger congregations than those preachers who discuss the Bible topics. We do not believe that the church can possibly be the gainer by any such departure as this. If the Bible is not sufficient in itself to draw men to church the church must fail.

ARBITRAMENT OF THE BALLOT.

The questions of national dispute in this country are settled by the arbitrament of the ballot. The issues were made up last summer in the conventions of the two great parties, and yesterday the people were called upon to go to the polls and give an expression of their views upon the issues involved. The two political parties were

as two great armies in the field, the one being commanded by William McKinley and the other by William J. Bryan. These two armies might have armed themselves with gun and sword and fought it out on the field of battle until one side or the other had been subdued. In the meantime, thousands of precious lives would have been lost, many homes would have been desolated, property would have been destroyed, and there would have been weeping and wailing throughout the land because of loved ones slain in battle.

But the issues of yesterday's contest were decided by innocent ballots rather than by deadly bullets. The people agreed that they would settle their differences peaceably and without bloodshed, and although there were a few disturbances here and there, there was no general conflict, and the defeated side will accept the result, and men will go about their daily pursuits, putting the election of 1900 behind them as a closed chapter in American history.

If national disputes may be settled in this peaceable way, why, in the name of common sense and civilization and Christianity, may not international disputes be settled by peaceable arbitration? Why should nation go to war against nation and fight and slay and lay waste when all differences might be amicably adjusted by the process of arbitration? We cannot but believe that the time is drawing near when this will be the rule. We believe that peaceable arbitration of international difficulties has been greatly promoted by the recent troubles in China. The allied forces went there and co-operated and relayed the foreign ministers at Peking without any sort of conflict or clash between themselves, and now these nations have practically agreed to the policies to be pursued hereafter. This is a great step forward, and as the nations of the earth are drawn closer and closer together they will be more and more disposed to co-operate, each nation recognizing that its own safety is promoted by pursuing a fair and liberal policy towards other nations. The open door policy means nothing more nor less than that each and every nation will be permitted to pursue a trade freely in China, and that the grab game will not be tolerated. Arbitration is common sense, and civilization is common sense carried to perfection.

If Woolley was itching to be elected he has at least the consolation of having been scratched.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in a big corner on the pork market, probably argued: "Whole hog or none!"

If that searchlight had been flashed on some of the returns before they came in it might have revealed some methods not intended to be thrown on the canvas.

Now, for Heaven's sake, let's settle down to business.

We saw a man yesterday who predicted a landslide, and yet he didn't have any "sand in his craw."

Much of that confidence has now turned into disappointment.

Now we can all breathe more freely.

We had nothing to give in the great battle of ballots except our "widow's mite," but we hope that did not get "lost in the shuffle."

The Republicans will hardly admit that these inroads which they claimed to have made in Bryan's territory took the route of the black snake's line.

Both candidates have now gone under the wire, but only one of them will do the pulling for the next four years.

The early returns with sensational claims gave even the moon the grins.

All the megaphones in the country combined last night didn't do as much talking as Mr. Bryan and Teddy during his campaign tour.

In North Carolina yesterday many swapped votes. Some of the voters got as much as 26 cents to boot.

That Manchester man who took off his clothes, put them up for a bet on the result, and walked home in his underclothes had more confidence in his own opinion of Bryan than respect for what the Manchester citizens will say about himself.

The students who made a political demonstration in front of the Woman's College should remember that the ladies will probably scratch both of the candidates.

In the great battle yesterday, McKinley is said to have gone in the ring early. If we mistake not he has been in the ring for four years already.

The announcement that peace negotiations in the East are progressing satisfactorily, reminds us of the fellow who complained when he was arrested in Charlottesville, adding that he could go down to Louisa Court-house and fight all day long in peace and quiet.

Even the returns had revenue stamps on them.

Woolley's majority in Kentucky "reminds us of a 'needle in the eye' stick."

In 1896 there were thousands who thought Chairman Jones a false prophet. In 1900 millions know it. But the mantle of political prophecy was on him as Chairman and he prophesied. For that is the game. Only the odds were five times heavier against his inspiration than four years ago. What will the betting be in 1904 on Chairman Jones' forecast?

Mr. Allan might console himself with the fact that he won enough on McKinley to pay for those doggers.

Uncle Sam's adopted children in Hawaii commenced to get the returns about six hours before the polls closed in Richmond, and the figures were not Chairman Jones' predictions either.

If Bryan had been elected Postmaster Knight would soon be an ex-"Wray."

The cold shoulder given to Mr. Woolley in Richmond might be construed into an argument that the mint julep in quite popular in this city.

When the final returns from the Ninth come in, Andrew Jackson should have an increased plurality in the mountain precincts.

The Asiatic Home for Incurables has just given Aguiniao a berth for life, but

the Dowager Empress objected to admitting any make-believe.

Li Hung Chang says we Boxers Box the Ballots differently. But then it's all in the compass of the campaign.

Well! Well! Uncle Adlai! You know about the prophet's honor in his own home.

The negroes in Wilmington, Del., took Croker's advice by burning down one of the voting booths.

Say, Duck! What luck? Did Grover C. Leave you to be A unit in the plurality? Or will he yet Refuse to let The public know Which one would get His large, fat vote? It is hard luck. To be a duck. The interview, O, Duck! that you Would have for sale Would make us pale, And Willy Hearst With pride of scoops would burst. But then the World would fake A story, too, of their own make. And you would roast On toast. So don't you speak, Or even squeak. At least this week!

THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Lewis county, is 96 years old. He is the oldest living ex-Assemblyman and ex-State Senator of this State.

One of the remarkable things about the late Max Muller was that he never employed a stenographer or a typewriter, and wrote all his life in a clear and legible hand. Another interesting fact in his life was that he ardently desired in his youth to follow the study of music, but refrained because deafness was hereditary in his family, and he feared it might come upon him in his prime and injure his usefulness as a musician.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The bold advocacy of a customs union on the part of the trading nations of Europe against the United States is significant of the general alarm among the manufacturers and producers of the old world over our marvelous gains in export trade. It is almost inconceivable that our invasion of the world's markets, without the advantage of a merchant marine flying our own flag, and being much more remote from some of these markets than the old world manufacturers, should have become such a menace to Europe as to invite discussion of such desperate measures as a customs union to restrain us.—Chicago Times-Herald.

But can the United States justly complain if such a course should be adopted abroad? It is the policy of the Republicans, and has been for years, to discriminate against foreign importations by levying a high tax, in some instances prohibitory, on them. If the foreigners should now retaliate, we would have to hold our peace.

"No matter how the elections to-day result, it may be accepted as definitely determined that the free coinage of silver at a ratio disproportionate to its commercial value will never be revived as a serious issue in American politics. The subordinate place assigned it in the Kansas City platform was the first step to its permanent retirement, and that it found a place at all in the platform is well-known to have been due to a regard for Mr. Bryan's political consistency, and it proved a millstone about his neck during the whole campaign."—Petersburg Index-Appel.

Quite so. Consistency or no consistency, Mr. Bryan would have been less embarrassed in his campaign speeches if the Democratic party had left free silver out of the platform.

We referred the other day to the facts which have been held this fall in the South, as giving evidence of the South's prosperity. The Atlanta Constitution takes the same view. It says:

"The numerous fairs which have been and are now being held in widely separated portions of the State are another material evidence of the thrift of our people. Time was when the industries of the State were represented by a few isolated, straggling manufactories; when it was all that the people of the State could do to support one exhibition of this kind in one of the larger cities. Inspect the numerous and well-filled booths, the stalls of magnificent home-raised cattle, and the display of goods and machinery of local manufacture at these various well patronized fairs, and you will come away assured that Georgia is rapidly 'coming to her own' and that her progressive and wide-awake inhabitants have at last begun to appreciate the possibilities that surround them, and to coin these possibilities into power."

"But the good work is only begun. Let our business men and capitalists never weary in putting Georgia's overmastering advantages before those who are knocking at our doors; let our own people improve and utilize the chances which lie in their hands at every turn; and the State will quickly assume that fullness of prosperity which Providence has marked out for her."

AFTER MATHS.

Dispatches to Moscow from Teheran, the capital of Persia, report that there is great discontent among the people on account of the fact that the Shah's expenses during his European visit amounted to \$2,500,000, although misery, famine and misrule were general at home during his absence.

A New York pawnbroker asserts that his business always improves just before a Presidential election, owing to the fact that many so-called "sports" pledge their personal efforts toward the close of the campaign in order to raise money to bet on the result.

The London Daily Mail says that the days of the banjo are numbered in England, and that that instrument will soon be included in the same category with the mouth organ and the accordion. The banjo is growing in popularity, and will probably be the favorite instrument during the coming winter.

The oldest men in New York all voted yesterday.

George Otley will be 103 next Christmas day. He lives on a farm in Wilna, Jefferson county.

Joseph Tafoite lives in Ogdensburg. He is 104 years old.

John Marvin, of Skaneateles, Onondaga, His first vote was for Jackson in 1828.

Judge Carlos P. Scovill, of Lowville, Had New Teeth.

"The wife I came very near not marrying you, John, when I was a boy."

The husband—Yes, I know, but I had no idea you were on to the fact—Smart Sat.

Is One Explaining Him.

Mr. Heppack—Are you the man who spoke impudently to my wife?

Stranger—Yes, I am.

Mr. Heppack—Then you are either a lunatic or a hero.—Baltimore American.

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Litt Classics.

Every season hath its pleasures; Spring may boast her flowery prime, Yet the vineyard's ruby treasures Brighten Autumn's sober sky.—Moore.

Autumn is a weathercock Blown every way.—Christina G. Rossetti.

Walls must get the weather-stain Before they grow the ivy.—Mrs. Browning.

Honor and shame from no condition rise: Ask well your part, there all the honor lies.—Pope.

I hold it true whatever befall: I feel it when I sorrow most, 'Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all.—Tennyson—"In Memoriam."

A day for toil, an hour for sport, But for a friend is life too short.—Emerson.

Our doubts are traitors, And make us lose the good we oft might win By fearing to attempt.—Shakespeare.

No one is so accused by fate, No one so utterly desolate, But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his own.—Longfellow.

The World Holds Back.

"There is one thing I like about you," said the intimate friend, "and that is your lack of vanity. You don't pretend to be the greatest actor the world has ever seen."

"No," answered Mr. Stormingdon Barnes thoughtfully, "but I would be, if the world would only come to see me."—Washington Star.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Interesting Facts About Richmond's Citizens and Other Matters.

There was an important meeting at the Virginia Home for Incurables to-day. Mrs. William Scott Morton (nee Haw), of Oklahoma, is visiting her parents in this city.

Detective Hall left on his furlough yesterday morning, and will spend his ten days in Georgia and Kentucky.

All persons having tickets or returns from Stafford's Lectures will please send to Mrs. N. V. Randolph before Saturday, as report must be made.

Miss Carrie Christian Gilliam left yesterday for Washington, where she will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Thompson, on Maryland Avenue.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of R. E. Lee Camp will meet at the Camp Hall Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Mr. Elmo S. Redwood, one of the popular clerks at Station A Postoffice, is ill at the home of his father, Captain J. H. Redwood, No. 292 East Marshall Street.

Dr. Frank M. Cunningham came home to cast his first vote for President. He voted for Bryan, Stevenson and Lamb. Immediately after voting he returned to Farmville.

Host's "A Milk White Flag" was presented at the Academy of Music yesterday, matinee and night. The matinee audience was rather topheavy and not as appreciative as might have been expected. In by-gone days "A Milk White Flag" was a great favorite in Richmond, but the musical numbers have suffered in an effort to bring them up-to-date. The cast is not a strong one either, though Little Chip, as the private, was quite good, notwithstanding that in one of his songs he mistook crass vulgarity for wit.

RUPERT OF HENTZAU TO-DAY.

The presentation at the Academy to-day, matinee and night, will be Rupert of Hentzau with Howard Gould in the leading role.

Unique Epitaph.

The following epitaph was copied from a gravestone in Winslow, Me.: Here lies the body of Richard Thomas, An Englishman by birth. A Whig of '76. By occupation a cooper. Now food for worms. Like an old rum puncher, marked, numbered and shod. He will be raised again and reborn. He died Sept. 18, 1824, aged 53. America, my adopted country, my advice to you is this: Take care of your liberties."

Had New Teeth.

"The wife I came very near not marrying you, John, when I was a boy."

The husband—Yes, I know, but I had no idea you were on to the fact—Smart Sat.

Is One Explaining Him.

Mr. Heppack—Are you the man who spoke impudently to my wife?

Stranger—Yes, I am.

Mr. Heppack—Then you are either a lunatic or a hero.—Baltimore American.

Your friend Grooms boasts that his wife is cold and bred. What's meant by 'colored' and 'bred' he did not, however, sought additional rest, thus manifesting

GREATEST CROWD EVER GATHERED

To See and Hear the Presidential Election Returns.

CAPITOL SQUARE FILLED UP.

Many Thousands Enjoyed the Interesting and Amusing Display Given by The Times—Crowds at the Clubs.

Never before has such a large and interested body of citizens gathered before a bulletin board upon a Presidential election night in Richmond as that which stood out in the Capitol Square for hours last night. And never was there such a good-natured crowd in the face of such disappointment to the most of them.

Before the gloom of night had settled upon the Capitol Square and before the bulletin board had crept over the Governor's Mansion the people began to assemble, and by 8 o'clock probably 5,000 had selected their places before the big canvas that had been stretched between two of the trees in the Square opposite The Times office.

The buds came in early and rapidly, and they were welcomed, according to the taste of the crowd. Early in the evening indications pointed to the defeat of Bryan, but there were thousands in the crowd who had just voted for the Nebraska man, and they were loath to believe that Mr. Bryan had been defeated.

Bulletin after bulletin followed with no encouragement for bolstered hopes, but still the crowd remained, and every minute added hundreds to the throng until about 10 o'clock the place was so densely packed that it was with difficulty that one could make his way through any portion of it south of the fountain, and thousands stood upon the hill-sides as far up as the monument. A large portion of those gathered, however, were ladies, and they were just as much interested in the returns as the men who had exercised their right to vote.

Hundreds of those in the Square had furnished themselves with camp stools and enjoyed the music and the music was the music furnished by the Citizens' Band. The band proved one of the features of the entertainment, and the music discoursed at frequent intervals was most enjoyable.

Throughout the crowd were scattered many Republicans and many Democrats who had voted for McKinley, who expressed their satisfaction at the apparent result of the Presidential contest. Many of those who were disappointed in the result could not conceal themselves by exhibiting great enthusiasm when the returns from Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana were displayed, and when the State of Nebraska was claimed by the Republicans they hoisted and howled defiance. The results in Richmond, the Third District and the State seemed to suit the greater number of those in the crowd, and as the returns from each district in the State came in they were loudly cheered.

The great flash-light provided another diversion for the crowd, and the unanimous opinion of the many thousands that enjoyed the offering given by The Times was that it was one of the grandest affairs ever given in Richmond. The flash-light, which was used to illuminate the election returns, and the work of the stereopticon displayed a picture of the crowd and the words "good night," and the crowd dispersed.

Older crowds gathered in other parts of the city, and the members of the various clubs, the Commonwealth, the Jefferson, the Westmoreland, and the Virginia and the Albemarle held open house to members and friends, where the returns were received by word of mouth about 11 o'clock. A. A. the returns were also received, and the newspaper "phone" were kept busy answering the inquiries of suburban friends.